Asheville News.

VOL. 13. ASHEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 19, 1862. NO. 100.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞ Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

☞ A large number of handcuffs were captured from the Yankees in the late fights near Richmond. It seems that the Feds persist in carrying these bracelets for Southern men along in all their "grand expeditions." They started to Richmond with them once before, and then, as now, met with difficulties on the way which impeded their march on their mission of love.

☞ The New York Herald and Tribune of the 7th, received at Richmond, admit the Yankee loss in the battles before Richmond to be 3,500 killed and 2,700 wounded. We have no doubt it was much greater, as their rule is not to admit more than half the truth.

LOADING FOR LIFE.

A wounded soldier of the 27th Georgia regiment tells of a loading match between himself and a Yankee sharp shooter, at the late Richmond fight.—Both had emptied their pieces at each other at the distance of about 40 yards, the Yankee shielded behind a bush. To load first was now a game of life and death, and both began, the Yankee vigorously ramming home his "Minie," but the Confederate's ball and three buck shot got stuck in the muzzle within an inch or two of the breech. A moment, and the gun of his antagonist would be leveled. He determined to beat him, so letting the charge stand, he raised his musket and fired, anticipating the Yankee by about one second, and lopping him over, and himself too. The bullet killed the Yankee, but on account of the charge not being rammed home, the gun "recoiled and kicked its owner over."

AFRAID OF "PIZEN."

A correspondent relates the following amusing incident, which occurred in Nashville some days since:

A little boy, a vender of pies, started out with his basket, when he was accosted by a Federal on a horse; a tempting pie was purchased, when the Federal, suspicious by a depraved nature, requested the boy to taste a piece; the boy complied, returned it, and the Federal commenced eating. The boy, understanding the fears of Uncle Sam's hireling, immediately sang out, "Don't you think I know'd which side had the pizen?" The pie was thrown down hastily, but the boy kept the dime and the joke.

SMASHED UP.

A frightful railroad collision occurred between Thomasville and High Point, last Thursday afternoon, by which one man was killed and one of the trains was broken to pieces. It was caused by the returned train which brought the Yankee prisoners in the morning. The officers on board of it ran against express orders, as we learn, and in utter disregard of consequences. They left Thomasville only a few minutes before the regular train South was due, and were so notified there. The collision occurred very shortly afterwards. About $30,000 worth of property was destroyed by it.

Accidents on this road have become fearfully common, and often the result of carelessness. An example of severe punishment would doubtless do much towards correcting the evil, and we shall not be surprised to hear of one rather summary made, unless there is a change for the better.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"STONEWALL" AND "HICKORY."—"Stonewall" Jackson is descended from the same parent stock with "Old Hickory." The grandfather of Stonewall served in Congress with Old Hickory. They [illegible] the relation[illegible] in after life [illegible]

ASSEMBLAGE OF TRAITORS.

They held in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 13th ult., what they called a Union Convention and Mass Meeting, to take preliminary steps for the readmission of the State of Tennessee into the Federal Union. The Atlanta Southern Confederacy gives some extracts from the proceedings, and a short sketch of some of the most prominent actors, among whom were Wm. B. Campbell, former Governor of the State, Baylie Peyton, former Member of Congress, Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late President Polk, Andy Johnson, Lincoln's military Governor of Tennessee, and others, among whom Johnson occupies the most respectable position, mean as that is.—Johnson is a paragon of honor, compared with the rest of the crew. He has not deceived any one by making professions of loyalty to the cause of the South, and then betraying any one who was induced to believe him. Johnson is hated for joining the enemies of the country; but he has not done so after solemnly espousing our cause, as the others, like base, perfidious hypocrites have done. All of them had pretended to abide the decision of their State—had given in their adhesion to her action, and not a few of them had been loud in their professions, but somehow the unerring instinct of the people always suspected them of being unsound. Wm. H. Polk ran for Governor of Tennessee last summer, against Governor Harris. His fidelity was suspected, and it was urged against him in the canvass. He travelled all over the State, in which he indignantly denounced as a foul calumny this imputation upon his fidelity. He freely avowed that, though he had opposed secession, he was unalterably and forever opposed to anything like reconstruction upon any terms. Another of these traitors, ex-Governor Wm. B. Campbell, had been honored by Tennessee as few men have been honored by any State. He, though opposed to secession before it was accomplished, made such earnest professions of friendship and sympathy for our cause, and devotion to the South, that he was believed by the people and the government. He unhesitatingly avowed our cause to be his, and on two occasions, expressed a willingness and desire to take the field in defence of the South, and all this he has put to paper with his own hand, and the proof can be produced. He greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican war, where President P[illegible], then a Colonel, was cognizant of his services and knew his military abilities; hence the tender to him of a Brigadier's commission, after it was known to the President that he had given the most solemn pledges of honor to adhere to our cause, and that he had expressed a desire to enter the military service of the Confederate States.

Baylie Peyton is an erratic politician of the bitterest character. He, too, made professions of devotion to the South. With this gang of arch-traitors were allied some 130 refugee tories, pretending to represent 16 out of the 80 counties in Tennessee, such for instance as J. M. Hood,* formerly an editor in Chattanooga, but long since forced suddenly to leave by the people. Edward H. East, another editor, who was run away from Nashville, and dared not show his face there till the Federal army came. Wm. Spence, of Rutherford, who has swindled the country out of enough money to make himself rich, with a rotten, irresponsible bank, is another of these precious delegates, many of whom pretend to represent counties in which they have not shown their faces for a long time, and dare not now show them, while even of counties in the military occupancy of the Federals, many are unrepresented, no citizen of Tennessee residing in them, or hailing from them, being mean enough to herd with the crew of renegades, tricksters, native and Yankee traitors and cowardly muddle-heads who assume to retrocede the State of Tennessee to the Federal government. It is a little remarkable that all the prominent characters in this mean conclave were suspected from the first. The natural good sense and honest instincts of the people could not confide in them, and these instincts are frequently in advance of the wisdom of the keenest and most sagacious statesman. They are not to be slighted, whether in Tennessee or elsewhere.

As a Convention it was a complete fizzle, and no more expressed the opinions or feelings of any respectable portion of the people of Tennessee than the Marble Nash Taylor Convention at Hatteras expressed the feelings of North Carolina. In view of the overslaughing of "Governor Taylor" by "Governor Stanly" we were about to exclaim that "republics *is* ungrateful!" but we question whether the Lincoln despotism can now be called a republic.

The noble and patriotic stand taken by Mr. Stanley's relations at and near Washington, although it cannot excuse him, nor atone for his treason, is yet sufficient to rescue an honored name from the reproach which his course would otherwise tend to affix to it.—*Wilmington Journal.*

*The fellow Hood is stated by a number of papers to be a native of this county. This is an outrageous slander.—Buncombe soil produces no such [illegible]k. We doubt if the dirty rascal was ever in Buncombe—certainly was never a citizen here. He is a native of Raleigh, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the Standard office. We hope the papers which have unwittingly contributed to the circulation of this vile slander upon old Buncombe will make the proper correction.—*Editor Asheville News.*

THE LYING BROWNLOW.

Brownlow has been heralding it all over the North, that he had been arrested by the military authorities and confined in the Knoxville jail, and that he come in one vote of being hung. He very well knew when he was telling this, that he was lying; but as his whole object was to create sympathy, in order to get into their purses of gold and silver it did not hurt him to make such false statements. He never did regard the truth on any subject, where it would add to his pecuniary interest, and enable him to carry his point against a political adversary. Maj. T. J. Campbell, who filled the place of judge Advocate during the setting of the court Martial at Knoxville, in reply to this lying tory and hypocrite says:

His case was never brought before the Court Martial either directly or indirectly—no charges were ever preferred against him, no trial had, nor no vote whatever taken, either formally or informally, in regard to him.

It is a fact well known to this community that Brownlow was not arrested by the military authorities, but that he surrendered himself to Gen. Crittenden, under the pledge of the Government that he should be protected—and it is equally well known that it was the civil authorities of the country that caused his arrest and confinement. Brownlow was never brought in person before the Court Martial, and I take this occasion distinctly to state that no prisoner (and I make no exceptions whatever) was ever tried by that Court, without the personal presence of the prisoner in the Court room—the charges plainly read, and he guaranteed in all respects a fair and impartial trial, with every facility afforded him for counsel and witnesses, and ample time and opportunity for the preparation of his defense.

A CALL FOR THE FACTS.

Various statements are made in Northern and Southern papers in regard to the Yankee treatment of the negroes in the South. No rules of warfare can justify their conduct, and it appears that the facts are concealed from the Northern people and especially from Maryland, Kentucky and other points. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, who still occupies his place in the Yankee Congress, made the following statements, which were not denied, but he called in vain for disclosures:

"I want a disclosure made with reference to certain facts, of which I am myself perfectly satisfied. I have information direct from Port Royal, that *the slaves who have been taken mostly [illegible] to return to their masters*, and are prohibited from doing so by the military authorities governing them. I have the assurance, that *when some of the slaves had attempted to leave the camp for the purpose of getting back to their masters, they were fired on* by the sentinels, acting under the orders of their superior officers, and *some eight of them were killed.*"

DO ALL the good you [illegible] in the world, and make as little noise about it as possible.

Gov. Harris of Tennessee is said to be fitting up a Division for an important aggressive movement.

JACKSON'S GREAT TRIUMPH IN THE VALLEY.

FROM A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WINCHESTER, May 28, 1862.

My Dear Colonel:—I got here last night after a hard day's ride from Harrisonburg, but I soon forgot not only the discomforts of the journey but all the annoyances of the war besides, when I found myself *here*, in this good old town, participating with its people in their gratitude, wonder and joy at Jackson's glorious and unparalleled achievement. There never was a more successful and more decided and overwhelming victory. When our guns opened on the enemy at Front Royal they had no idea who was hammering at them, thinking that Jackson was a hundred miles away from them. They were completely surprised and panic stricken by the suddenness of the attack; they surrendered to us by hundreds, allowing all their stores of every sort and in the greatest quantities to be captured, without an effort to defend or destroy them.

Banks was with the main body of his army at Strasburg when we took Front Royal, and, alarmed by our guns, they abandoned their works (which are quite extensive at that point,) and fell back towards Winchester. But before they had gotten half way old Stonewall was upon them and their retreat became a route.

From Middleton to Winchester, and from thence to Martinsburg, the rush of the retreating wretches is represented to have been more ridiculously terrible than that at Manassas. Our batteries would open upon a wagon in front of a train, knocking it over in the road, and before those behind it could stop their headway, they would come thundering down upon the ruins of the first wagon, whilst other teams would be tumbling in upon them so as to block up the road completely, then Ashby's cavalry would charge upon the more forward of cavalry or ride down the masses of disorganized infantry, and such a scene of confusion and conflict as they kept up for many miles you possibly may imagine, but I certainly cannot describe.

Old Banks behaved in a most cruel and cowardly manner on this retreat.—He was accompanied by a crowd of negroes whom he was running off to Yankee land, and he preferred to leave his own wounded in our hands than to allow the negro women and children to be turned out of the wagons and have them used for the transportation of the sick and suffering white soldiers of his own army.

At the first salvo of artillery he put spurs to his horse and distanced all competitors in the race from the field. At Middleton he stopped for a drink of water and was blubbering like a baby because reinforcements had not been sent him.

To give you an idea of the demoralization of the Yankees on their way from Strasbury, I will only mention one fact:

In the ardor of pursuit, Ashby had separated himself from his men and had gotten abreast of the Yankee column of cavalry which was rushing down the turnpike. ALONE *he charged five hundred* of them—dashed through their line, firing his pistol right and left as he did so—then wheeling about he again charged through them and summoned them to surrender. All who heard his voice at once obeyed, threw down their arms, dismounted, and, at the word, squatted as meekly as so many mice upon the ground, until some of our men came up and took charge of them. In one instance he took thirty in this way.—When our men would charge the Federal cavalry they would tumble off their horses, roll over, scream and scramble to the road side in the most amusing manner. But I cannot pretend to jot down a hundredth part of the incidents of this most remarkable victory.

At Winchester, the enemy tried to make a stand in the suburbs, but our boys drove them pell-mell through the streets, and soon beyond to Martinsburg.

Many were killed in the streets, and a remarkable feature of the day was, that when the tide of battle rolled towards the town, the glorious women of Winchester turned out to give relief to our wounded and exhausted soldiers, and so regardless were they of danger, that they were not deterred from their pious duty by the shot and shell which fell around them. In the streets, our men had to advance a guard to clear the women out of the way for our platoons to deliver their fire. This, I am assured, was literally the case in more instances than one.

We have taken stores at Front Royal valued at $350,000. Here we have more than $200,000 worth of medical stores, and an immense amount of other plunder. The amount of goods, stores, &c., captured at Martinsburg, is more than a million of dollars. Large captures were also made at N. Mountain Depot, Charleston, Shepherdstown, &c. There are some three thousand prisoners—four thousand stand of arms—hundreds of fat cattle—a full supply of sabres for Ashby's Cavalry—some eight hundred horses, hundreds of wagons, mules, and I know not what, besides. [We are happy to add, from the same authority, that all the spoils have been placed beyond the reach of the enemy.—Ed.] In addition to what we captured, there was quite a destruction of property by the enemy. At one point, I saw seventy wagons they had drawn together to burn, but hadn't time to apply the fire.

☞ We copy from the Raleigh Register the following Ordinances, passed by the Convention. They may be of some interest to men in camp, and also to the Sheriffs:

[No. 10.]

An Ordinance Exempting the Property of Delinquent Soldiers from Double Taxes.

WHEREAS, At the time prescribed by law for listing taxable property in this State, many of its citizens were in the military service of their State and of the Confederate States, and in consequence thereof failed to give in their lists of taxable property; therefore,

Be it ordained by the Delegates of the People of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the sheriffs of the respective counties in this State are hereby instructed to collect no more taxes from such delinquents than they would have been liable for had they rendered in their lists of taxables according to law.

Passed and ratified in open Convention on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS,
Pres. of Convention.

Teste:
WALTER L. STEELE, Secretary,
L. C. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.

[No. 14.]

An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance to secure to certain officers and soldiers the right to vote."

1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the proper returning officers of every county in this State shall include in their returns the votes of officers and soldiers given in any election in which they may be entitled to vote by law, if received within twenty days after they are cast, and the said returning officers shall not make up their returns and declare the result of said elections until the expiration of twenty days, as aforesaid.

2. Be it further ordained, That the proper returning officer of every county shall, within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer a statement of votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made in the manner and form now required by law.

3. Be it further ordained, That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Passed and ratified in open Convention, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1862.

W. N. EDWARDS,
President of Convention.

Teste:
W. L. STEELE, Secretary,
L. C. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.

The papers of the North West and North, among them the Chicago Tribune and the New York Journal of Commerce, complain that the Yankee army at Corinth is "absolutely melting away" from sickness, and that the prostration of the troops is very great from the intense heat of the weather and the malaria of the district where they are encamped, in the neighborhood of the Tennessee river.

Let 'em "melt"!

BUTLER, THE BEAST.—The Mississippian publishes a proposition offering one thousand dollars for the head of Picayune Butler. It add: "We are authorized to say that the suggestion comes from responsible parties, who are willing to give largely and cheerfully for this object. We would not object to giving a small sum in furtherance of this truly philanthropic measure."

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

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☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1862.

GUBERNATORIAL.

We regret to see that the efforts of the Raleigh Standard to produce strife and division in the State over the election of a Governor, are being partially successful. That paper, by insidious appeals to the late Union party, has succeeded in sowing the seeds of dissension in some portions of the State. The object of the Standard is too palpably manifest for any one to be deceived in regard thereto. It is laboring to build up a party in the State hostile to the Confederate Government. Its efforts have already received the hearty approval of the Lincoln organ at Newbern.

The Standard, after having traduced the Hon. Wm. A. Graham in the most shameless manner for twenty years, suddenly discovered that he was one of the most immaculate of men, and bro't forward his name as the "conservative," that is, the *Holden*, candidate for Governor. But Mr. Graham was too old to be caught in that trap. He knew the Standard too well to suffer himself to be used to accomplish its purposes, and at once peremptorily declined. Nothing daunted by this rebuff, the Standard takes up Col. Zeb. Vance, knowing him to be popular, and is attempting to accomplish its purposes through him.

Whether Col. Vance will suffer a man who has abused him all his life to thus attempt to use him, remains to be seen, as no authoritative statement from him has been made public, so far as we know. We think Col. Vance is a little too smart to link his political existence with the Raleigh Standard, and have no thought that he sanctions the course of that incendiary sheet. The Standard is determined there shall be strife and contention over the election of a Governor. The editor has for several years itched distressingly for the position himself, but knowing it impossible to "make the connection," is anxious to thrust some one else in, and thus split the State into parties. We predict that he will not succeed in getting Col. Vance to become a candidate. The Colonel's *real friends* do not desire to see him occupy the position in which the Standard is endeavoring to place him.

We have heretofore charged that the Standard's object is to create strife in the State, and we repeat the charge.—If he is not laboring for this purpose, why does he wish to draw Col. Vance away from the high and responsible position he now fills so well? The country needs his services in the field, and thousands of gallant men have manifested their confidence in him by rushing to fill up the ranks of his Legion.—Would it be just to them for him now to leave them? Would it redound to the good of the country for him to lend his name and influence to inaugurate a political contest, *all to gratify the malignity of the Raleigh Standard?* Wm. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, is already in the field, and his fitness in every respect is heartily endorsed by some of the ablest papers of both the old parties.—He was brought out as a *compromise* candidate, having been an old line Whig and Union man all his life, up to the adjournment of the Peace Conference. If the Standard really desires peace and harmony, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, why does it not support him? *Rule or ruin*, is the governing maxim of that sheet, and to accomplish its nefarious purposes, it would see North Carolina and the Southern Confederacy sunk to perdition. If we and others, formerly Democrats and Southern Rights men, can support an old Whig and Union man like Mr. Johnston, in order to secure peace and unity in the State, surely the members of the old Whig and Union party ought to do it. We can give no stronger evidence of the sincerity of our professions, and only ask to share in the blessings of a well administered State government.

Mr. Johnston and Col. Vance occupy, so far as the dead issues of the past are concerned, precisely the same ground. On this head, therefore, we could have no choice between them. Hence we have no feeling in the matter other than a desire to promote the welfare of the country. We long since determined to ignore party until our independence is established.

It is not our province to advise Col. Vance, but if it were, we would say:—Watch the wily editor of the Standard, and beware of his embrace; it will be fatal to future promotion, and will chill the ardor of many devoted friends.

Col. Vance has acted like a true man and a patriot in this struggle for independence. We honor him for it, and had his name been presented under the same circumstances as Mr. Johnston's was, would have urged the propriety of casting for him an undivided vote.

The election is close at hand, and it is to be hoped that Col. Vance will define his position, that the people may know whether he is a candidate or not. Whatever may be his determination, we expect to do no more than keep our readers informed on the progress of events. So far as this paper is concerned no political canvass shall be gotten up. If the curse of a divided and distracted people is to be visited upon us, we do not intend to be responsible for it in any degree.

"OUR OWN SECOND READER; for the use of Schools and Families. By Richard Sterling, A. M., Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary, and J. D. Campbell, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Rhetoric. Greensboro', N. C., Published by Sterling, Campbell & Albright. Richmond, W. H. White. 1862."

The above is the title and imprint of a very neat volume of 168 pages. It is designed to, and will become, a standard school book. From the cursory examination we have been able to give it, we think it admirably adapted to the end in view.

"OUR OWN PRIMER," is the title of a neat little 12mo. of 34 pages, from the same publishers. It is intended for the little folks, and cannot fail to interest and instruct them.

The First Reader, we are informed, has been unavoidably delayed, but will be issued soon. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Reader are in course of preparation, and will follow as rapidly as they can be brought out.

This is a step in the right direction. Let the Southern public extend a liberal support to the enterprising publishers who are laboring to supply a deficiency felt and acknowledged by all. We have been long enough dependent upon our enemies for school books, as well as a great number of other things which could be as well produced at home.

☞One of our subscribers discontinued his copy of the News the other day, on the ground that it is "*too Southern*"! Well, it is *rather* Southern, that's a fact; and to a man not more than half "sound on the goose," must be rather an unpleasant visitor. He who is not with the South, head, heart and hand, is a traitor. There can be no middle ground. In coming years it will be more than a mill stone about a man's neck to have it said of him that he was lukewarm or indifferent in this momentous struggle for human rights. We advise our friend with the weak stomach to subscribe for the Raleigh Standard. The condiments served up by it would agree admirably with a badly shattered Southern constitution.

We have about fifteen hundred subscribers, and if any more of them are afflicted like our "departed friend," we advise them to follow his illustrious example. In the meantime, the News will continue to be very extremely "Southern," and will live or die with the glorious Stars and Bars floating above it.

☞Since last week we have received the following lists of subscribers, for which we tender our thanks: From W. Zachary, Esq., Jackson county, 7; Lieut. J. A. Poor, of the 25th regiment, 10; Mr. Jacob Glance, Madison, 8.

☞Maj. Peter Mallett, appointed by the Government, advertises that he will shortly commence the work of enrolling the conscripts.

☞The Salisbury Watchman announces the arrival of 525 Yankee prisoners in that place.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 11th, speaking of the situation of affairs before that city, says:

On Monday evening, one of the 18th Georgia pickets in the woods to the right of the railroad discovered some one approaching his post, and perceiving the intruder to be a Federal officer and unaccompanied, lay perdu until he had passed, when coolly disclosing his ambush he levelled his rifle at a short range, and demanded his surrender.—The Federal officer immediately halted, and somewhat embarrassed, drew his sword, handed it to the picket, and was socially conveyed to the camp. The officer's name was Wm. Carry, Lieut. Col. 106th Pennsylvania volunteers.—Willis, the picket, had been in town sick for some time, and was not in camp many hours ere detailed for out-post duty. The 18th Georgia are under Gen. Hood's command, (Magruder's division,) and the capture is another proof of the vigilance and alertness of the Texan brigade on this important section of our lines.

For several days past the enemy have been engaged in felling timber near the late battle-field of "Seven Pines," for the purpose of fortification and repair of roads. Our generals being aware of these labors of the enemy, determined to stop them in a very summary manner, and accordingly yesterday morning the Loudoun battery, Capt. Rogers, and Fayette Artillery, from this city, Lieut. Clepton commanding, supported by a detail from Gen. Blanchard's brigade, opened fire vigorously upon the foe, drove in their pickets, and completely dislodged the enemy from the surrounding woods. If the Federals ever entertained the notion that our artillery could not act in wet weather, the idea must have been dissipated by the brisk and effective cannonade of yesterday morning during the drenching rain.—The artillery of Hampton's Legion also have paid their respects to the enemy of late. The foe have endeavored to construct a 'turn-table" at Fairfield Station, on the York River railroad, but the battery mentioned plied them so vigorously with shot and shell as to completely play the game of "turn-tables" with them, and driven them completely from the vicinity.

EAST TENNESSEE ITEMS.

From the Greeneville Banner of the 16th, we clip the following items—

A week ago some four or five thousand Yankees made their appearance through a Gap near Wheeler's Gap, and were marching upon the rear of Cumberland Gap. Gen. Smith got after them, when they *skedaddled* back to their holes. If they had remained a few hours longer, they never would have got back the same way they came.

On last Friday night, one of the Indians stationed at Strawberry Plains Bridge, while on guard went to sleep on the railroad track, and the cars run over him, severing his head from his body.

A dwelling house was burned near the depot in Morristown on last Saturday night, supposed to have been set on fire for the purpose of destroying the depot; but if that was the object, it proved a failure.

ANDY JOHNSON.

Rumors of the death of this hessian come to us by every mail, though no positive confirmation of it has been received. The following from the Atlanta (Georgia) Confederacy looks as if the report may be true. If it is not true it ought to be:

"We learn that a gentleman arrived here yesterday from Nashville, who reports that Andy Johnson was actually killed, on Thursday last, by ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown. Brown was arrested by Andy's order, some time ago, to be sent to a Lincoln prison up North, but was paroled for a few days to attend to some business. The gentleman says Brown was arraigned before Andy last Thursday, when, for some provocation, Brown drew a revolver and shot him several times, ending the life of the scoundrel on the spot; and that Brown was hung in half an hour thereafter—all of which we hear the gentleman says he witnessed."

☞Col. Pender, of the 6th North Carolina, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General on the field for gallant and heroic conduct in the late battle of Richmond.

☞The early Wheat has been harvested in East Tennessee, and the yield excellent.

☞The Governors of Rhode Island and Massachusetts have called out the militia, in obedience to orders from Lincoln. [illegible]ment prevails. The militia [illegible] reluctantly.

☞Stonewall Jackson is said to have but one spade in his army. That was captured from the Yankees at Romney, and has a broken handle. He uses it to bake hoe cakes on.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Some of the recent exploits of the gallant Jackson, are thus summed up:

In the period of 22 days Jackson marched from Staunton to McDowell, where, in conjunction with Johnston, he whipped Milroy; thence to Franklin, 80 miles distant; thence to Harrisonburg, 65 miles, over Shenandoah Mountain, "a real Jordan road," as a soldier described it; thence to Front Royal via Luray, 55 miles; thence to Winchester, 20 miles; thence beyond Charleston, 26 miles. In his expedition he fought four battles and a number of skirmishes, killed and wounded a considerable number of the enemy, took 3000 prisoners, secured millions of dollars worth of army stores, destroyed many millions of dollars worth for the enemy, and chased Banks out of the Valley of Virginia, and across the Potomac. All this he did in 22 days, and with a loss of but little upwards of 100 in killed and wounded.

☞Gen. Lee, the Commanding General of all the Confederate forces, has issued an address to the troops near Richmond, that there will be no more retreating. Good.

☞Gen. Longstreet, of the Confederate army, has been repeatedly shot at when within easy pistol range, but without being hurt at all. The troops believe him to wear a coat of mail or a charmed life.

☞J. Stark Simms, Esq., of Grindal's Shoals, Pacolet River, S. C., has refused to allow anything made in his Factory to be sold for more than it brought before the war. While others have sold yarn at $2 to $2.25 per bunch, he has held it steadily at $1. Remember him.

FOR THE NEWS.

If JOHN BURGIN, Esq., of Swannanoa, will consent to represent Buncombe county in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly, he will be elected by

THE FARMERS.

THE ARMIES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Some three months have elapsed since the Federal army changed its unproductive programme on the Potomac, and, exulted by the masterly retreats of Johnston, with a fictitious assurance of success, proceeded to play leap frog over our deserted fortifications. The golden mists of glory which these undisputed achievements spread out before their vision received a sudden and bloody discoloration in the stunning check which our brave army gave them on the 31st of May. McClellan had evidently begun to dream himself a Cæsar, the Chickahominy the Rubicon, and the Confederate army a race of half-starved savages, whom to annihilate was the effort of a single battle. Dismayed and chagrined, this overrated general now squats upon the bogs of the Chickahominy, "waiting for something to turn up." Afraid to engage Johnston at Manassas, he waited for nine worthless and weary months, until at last Johnston gave him the field for nothing.—Yorktown and the Peninsula came into his possession in the same inglorious manner; and, flushed with the self satisfied idea that his path of conquest led through uncontested fields straight to the heart of the rebellion, he sped after the retiring rebels, and upon the first decided check fell to the ground again and there awaits the coming of events. His usual policy, on such occasions, is to concentrate and menace. If the foe retires, the field is his and he claims a victory. If the foe does not retire, he still concentrates and threatens, unless circumstances demand divergence, and then he simply threatens. The question now debated in the popular mind is, "Will he be allowed in undisturbed security to concentrate and menace?"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN NORFOLK.

We learn from a respectable source that a Yankee Colonel having violated a negro woman in Norfolk, was shot dead by her for so doing. Whereupon the *gallant* Colonel's *compatriots*, in revenge of his death, on the next day, killed and wounded about 120 negroes in Norfolk.

It is reported that a good many Yankees have been killed by eating strawberries and raspberries in which poison had been mixed by the negroes.—*Raleigh Register.*

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.—We deeply regret to state that the Powder Mills of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowen, situated four miles west of Raleigh, exploded on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, killing four men and destroying about 2000 lbs. of powder. The names of the killed are Matthew Monaghan, Young Riggs, Albert Warren, and Wm. H. Struce. One man was slightly wounded in the hand. The explosion was entirely accidental, and [illegible] have taken place in the [illegible] department.—*Raleigh Register.*

[illegible] OF GENERAL BODDEN [illegible] SOUTH.

On the 20th ult., the House of Representatives of the National Congress passed a bill which originated in the Senate, the design of which is to appropriate all the property of loyal Southern citizens to the uses of the Federal Government. The title of the bill is, "A bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes." It provides, as we learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, for the appointment of a Board of Tax Commissioners, who shall enter upon their duties whenever and wherever the Federal military authority shall be established. In all cases where the owners of land fail to pay their taxes *the property is to be sold.* Provision is made for the redemption of the land, "if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners *that the owner has not taken part in, or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion*, and that, by reason of the insurrection, he has been unable to pay the tax." In cases where the owners of lands have left home to join "the rebel cause," the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution; but the Board of Commissioners may *sub-divide* the lands and sell them in parcels to any *loyal citizen*, or any person (whether citizen or not,) who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy, or marine corps.

We are given further to understand that the pre-emption is also engrafted on the bill with the view of holding out additional inducements to the invasion.

This bill sweeps all the property of every man who is fighting for his country. It takes it from him, and he can only recover it by proving that he has not aided the "rebellion" "in any manner." Its most diabolical feature, however, is the provision which requires it to be sold only to "loyal citizens," or those mercenary foreigners whose status is described as "any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy, or marine corps;" and in order to invest this clause with as much popularity as possible with that large mass of the Northern hordes which are now penetrating our country, it is provided that the lands may be "subdivided"—cut up into small farms, to meet the wants, and be covered by the means of "any person."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

STANLY HARD PUSHED, AND TRYING THE BRIBE GAME.

We have certain information, by [illegible] of the underground railroad, that "Governor" Edward Stanly is getting quite sick of his mission to North Carolina, in the character of Abe Lincoln's agent, emissary and representative. He has been holding out the strongest bribes to seduce true Southern men to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, but without effect; among others, he sent for a aged gentleman, a warm friend of Mr. Stanly's before he went to California, who had been plundered and impoverished by the Burnside "respectors of private property," and promised him the restitution of his negroes and pay for all his losses, in gold, *provided he would take* THE OATH. This the aged patriot refused to do, replying, with a pardonable warmth, that "he would see him and the whole Yankee nation —— first. They had stolen most of what he had, and they might take the balance, if they could get it, but they could not bribe or buy him." It is said, also, that Mr. Stanly has written a letter to Hon. Geo. E. Badger, soliciting his aid in bringing the State back into the old Federal Union, and that Mr. Badgar has replied to the request in a very able letter, in which he positively refuses to co-operate in any such movement.

We have little or no doubt of the truth of these statements, and trust that the letters will be given to the public at an early day. Mr. Stanly finds that he has undertaken a fruitless mission, and that his warmest personal and political friends are now as bitterly opposed to his present course, and denounce his position as firmly and as strongly as any of his former opponents.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CHEERING NEWS—GEN. PETTIGREW SAFE.—We have the best of authority for saying that Gen. Pettigrew yet lives. He is wounded and a prisoner. He received the disabling wound through the lungs, and as he was being carried off the field he inquired of his attendants, "How goes the battle?" The reply was, "against us." "Then," said the gallant Pettigrew, "lay me down and go and fight." He was laid down and was made a prisoner. We give only the outline of this thrilling incident, and may not state it with literal accuracy, but that Gen. P. is not dead, we are most happy to assure our readers.—*State Journal.*

The War Department has decided that officers between the ages of 18 and 35 years, who are defeated in the re- [illegible]

LATE NEWS.

The News from James' Island.

A heavy cannonading and continued musketry firing on James' Island commencing Tuesday forenoon, and continued in the afternoon to about eight o'clock, gave evidence that an engagement between our forces and those of the enemy, was in progress. The smoke and flashes of the enemy's guns from their gunboats, and the explosion of their shells could be plainly seen from the lower part of the city.

Information reached the city that a portion of our troops had left camp and attacked the enemy, who also advanced to meet us. A sharp fight ensued, and the enemy were forced back with considerable loss.

We learn that the casualties on our side were principally in a Georgia regiment, which one we could not learn.

Our forces engaged were a Georgia regiment, Preston's Light Artillery, Col. Lamar's command, the Washington Artillery, (Louisiana Battalion,) and others. The fighting, we are informed, was hard while it lasted. Gen. W. D. Smith was in command. Our infantry forces marched out about 11, A. M. The artillery on our side became engaged about one o'clock.

These were the only particulars we could gather up to a late hour last night.

Col. Lamar, commanding the artillery at Secessionville, also kept up a constant fire on the enemy's boats and on his land camp. On Monday last a shot from one of Col. Lamar's guns struck the mast of a Yankee propeller and took it out of her, when another steamer came up and towed the disabled boat away.

The Lincoln troops have landed in force on the James' Island side of the Stono River, just West and above Battery Island, in number about sixteen regiments, according to the evidence of another prisoner taken Monday night, who also said that a few more regiments were expected.

They are no doubt entrenching themselves, and expect to make their position the base of their operations against this city.

Four large transports were off Stono Bar and eight propellers off this port, Tuesday.

LATER.—A gentleman who left the neighborhood of Stono river about nine o'clock Tuesday night gives us the following account: A severe fight between the enemy and a small portion of our forces, under the command of Gen. W. D. Smith, took place Tuesday afternoon. A detachment of our forces were sent out as skirmishers, with orders to scour the woods in front of Stono river, behind which several of the enemy's gunboats were lying.

The right wing of our force was deployed under command of Col. Hagood. This force met with a body of the enemy, who, after a short fight, retreated to their gunboats.

The left wing advanced under the command of Col. Williams, with the Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment. Col. Williams' force with great difficulty made their way through a thick forest of woods, and were met by an overwhelming force of the enemy, estimated at nearly four times their number.

The enemy were also protected by a very strong abattis. The gallant Forty-seventh, however, charged the enemy several times with great impetuosity, and withdrew only when approaching darkness and the continued reinforcements of the enemy compelled them to retire. The gunboats during the fight also kept up a continual shelling of the woods beyond the forces engaged, designed to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

The fight lasted about four hours.—The casualties were thirty or forty of our men wounded by the fire from the enemy's infantry. Capt. Williams, of the Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment, we regret to learn, was mortally wounded while gallantly leading a charge on the enemy's breastwork.

Great credit is due Col. Williams and his regiment for their bravery and their gallant bearing during the action.

Our informant, who saw Col. Williams after the action, heard him say that a large number of the enemy were killed and wounded in the engagement.

The place where the fight took place is about three miles from the lines of our entrenchments.

Heavy firing was kept up to a late hour last night. It is supposed the enemy were engaged in shelling the woods while landing reinforcements.—*Charleston Courier.*

Latest from Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, June 9—Noon.—The enemy's main force in the Sequatchie Valley is reported to be 10,000 men.—It is supposed that they are preparing to cross at Shell Mound. Scouts report that 70 Yankee cavalry passed up yesterday to capture our steamer Point Rock, which had been sent up the river. Proper attention has been given to this movement. Mitchell is said to be opposite Shell Mound with his forces. A number of [illegible] wagons coming from [illegible]

diers, were captured by the enemy last Friday. It is supposed by some that this demonstration against Chattanooga may be a feint to cover some other movement in progress. All is quiet here now. Several spies have been captured.

LATER.—It is evident, from the signs of the enemy's hasty retreat yesterday, that he is afraid to attack us here. A few days, however, will probably develop his intentions. Our Generals are wide awake, watching the whole line, from Cumberland Gap to this point. Scouts bring in no intelligence of the enemy to-night.

Atlanta, June 10.—The Commonwealth says that passengers by the State train report that the enemy is variously estimated at three to seven thousand.—They left the river opposite Chattanooga and the Federals divided his forces, part going up and part going down the river. It is believed he will attempt to cross from the junction this side to attack the city. Generals Kirby Smith, Leadbetter and Reynolds are there, with plenty of troops, and are determined to meet and repel the enemy. The people of Chattanooga are calm and free from alarm.

Further Particulars of "Stonewall's" Battles.

Staunton, June 11.—On Sunday, Ewell's command, with a part of Jackson's, attacked Fremont near Cross Keys, five miles from Port Republic.—Fremont was repulsed with considerable loss. On Monday, Jackson crossed the North branch of the Shenandoah, above Port Republic, and burnt the bridge.—He then went in pursuit of Shields, who was encamped at Lewiston, two miles below Port Republic on the East side of the Shenandoah. He attacked him at sun-rise, and after a terrible battle of four hours, completely routed him, and captured six pieces of artillery, all that Shields had, and a number of prisoners. The rout was as complete as in the case of Banks. Shields had 9,000 men, and Jackson about the same number. Fremont was reinforced, and on Monday appeared on the west bank of the Shenandoah, but could not get over to the aid of Shields, as the bridge had been burnt. Fremont is still there, Jackson is on the opposite side now, a few miles above.

Lynchburg, June 14.—The Examiner of this morning says, that by a recent arrival from Norfolk, it learns that one of the Regiments ordered to march to reinforce McClellan mutinied and sixty were shot before order was restored and the balance secured.

The Examiner's information reports sixteen English war vessels, four of them iron-clad, in the Roads. The cause of the visit of this fleet is unknown.

The Memphis Avalanche, of Saturday, says that in attempting to raise a Lincoln flag on the Post office, the Federals were greeted with groans and hisses, and loud cheers for Jeff. Davis, and a pistol shot which did no execution.

War Movements in the West.

Chattanooga, June 11.—Information was received here to-day that twenty-five regiments of the enemy, in the vicinity of Boston, Kentucky, near the Tennessee State line, have received large reinforcements of artillery, and are threatening East Tennessee.

[illegible]VY RAIN—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A rain storm of unparalleled severity visited this place and section on Thursday night last. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of such a fall of water within the last fifty years. The damage which was done to growing crops, land, fencing and other property is immense. The W. N. C. Railroad between this point and the Catawba river has sustained heavy damage by washing away embankments and destruction of culverts, which it will require several weeks to replace, and the trains cannot proceed westwardly until the repairs shall be made. East of this the road was not much damaged and the cars run as usual between Statesville and Salisbury. The Charlotte Road, we learn, has also sustained considerable damage. In Town the substantial culvert in the street leading to the depot is destroyed; Sharpe's and Simonton's Tanneries were overflowed, some of the buildings swept away, vats emptied of their contents, and other injury sustained. In the country bridges and milldams were floated off in large number, and farmers within the circuit of the flood have sustained heavy damages by overflow and washing up of growing crops, loss of fencing, &c. Mr. B. J. R. Summers informed us that his loss in this way would amount to more than $500. The total damage done will perhaps amount to several hundred thousand dollars.—*Iredell Express.*

THE "SEVENTH REGIMENT."—We are informed that the New York Seventh Regiment has again declined to be mustered into service in Washington. On their arrival there it was proposed by their Colonel before them in line. All who refused to be mustered in were requested to step to the rear and be considered cowards, whereupon the *whole*

FROM SEQUATCHIE VALLEY.

From Major Bridgeman, who has just reached Knoxville, from Sequatchie Valley, we learn that the enemy, in their late advance up the Valley from the direction of Huntsville, by Jasper, arrested David Rankin, W. S. Griffith, and other prominent Southern men, making them walk in the dust at the foot of their column.

They stole all the horses they could lay their hands on, and mounted their infantry, besides burning the fences around the farmers wheat fields. Their column—not exceeding 4,000 men—commenced crossing Walden's ridge, at Aderson's turnpike, with their baggage and ammunition wagons, on Friday, the 6th inst., at about two o'clock, p. m., and were crossing the mountain towards Chattanooga: A portion of their cavalry, remained in the Valley until Saturday morning.

On Friday night last, Colonel James Starnes, with three companies of his invincible regiment of cavalry, pursued a company of Federal cavalry from McMinnville, and overtook them just after daylight at Readville, where they had to stop to feed. Eleven of the Feds were killed and 79 captured, only three of the entire company making their escape. Col. Starnes confiscated their pistols, guns, sabres, horses, saddles, &c. He took the captured prisoners back to McMinnville, where, after making out a descriptive roll, he released them upon parole. The prisoners requested that instead of the usual oath not to take up arms until regularly exchanged, they should be sworn not to fight again during the war, and the oath was so administered. Col. Starnes, being as generous as he is brave, returned the Federal Captain his side arms, horse and equipments, but jocularly remarked to the privates that he was under the necessity of putting them with the infantry, as he had use for their horses. Col. Starnes, during his present expedition, has intercepted, between Huntsville and Shelbyville, several trains of cotton, on their way to Lincolndom—all of which he promptly burned.—*Knoxville Register.*

MORGAN IN NASHVILLE.

We learn from an authentic source that great excitement was created in Nashville a few days ago, by the report that John H. Morgan had arrived in the city over night, and was boldly stopping at a well known house. The Federal Provost Marshall immediately ordered out a large force for his capture. The house was surrounded in such a manner as to render his escape impossible, and the officer who had charge of the expedition, feeling secure of his game, demanded with some show of politeness, that the notorious John H. Morgan should be brought out and delivered to the Federal forces, quietly, in order to avoid bloodshed. The gallant Federalist was somewhat chagrined when he was informed that such a process would be highly detrimental to the health of John H. Morgan who had arrived the night previous, and was but *six hours old*—a patriotic Southern woman having bestowed that honored name upon her new-born boy.—*Knoxville Register.*

SECESSION NEGROES.

Among the troops taken at Hatteras, by the Yankees, were two North Carolina negroes, who accompanied their owners to Fort Warren. The Commander of the Fort proposed to release the darkies at Boston. But after listening attentively to his arguments the oldest of them emphatically, but politely announced this decision: "Massa Colonel we don't tink much of de free niggers in dese parts, sah! We is sechesh niggers ourselves, sah! We rader stick to our massah, sah! Tank you all de same massa Dimick!"

AMONG the killed on the Yankee side in the battle on the Chickahominy is the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, the "much-lauded and highly-applauded" Irish patriot, who did much in New York to arouse the spirit of his Irish brothers against us. He led the 69th Erin regiment into the fight at Manassas, and then ran away to Washington, exclaiming that "the Southerners had won their independence." Recovering from his fright, Col. Meagher was made a brigadier, and raised a brigade of his countrymen to slaughter Southerners, and led them on the Chickahominy to fall there himself.

A LARGE DOSE.—Some of the wags in our city yesterday alarmed the more credulous of our secession friends by circulating the report that Stonewall Jackson was probably "done for." On inquiry into this report, it was ascertained that during his late chase after Banks, he *had taken 500 gallons of castor oil, 200 ounces of quinine, and large quantities of other drugs*—a dose which (according to Mrs. Partington's construction) was supposed to be much for the physical [illegible] mortal man. From the [illegible] which Jackson has made to secure his late spoils, it is evident that the castor oil, &c., *has worked him.*

The battle near Richmond is styled the Battle of the Seven Pines.

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

BATTLE ON JAMES' ISLAND.

Feds Repulsed With Slaughter!

Charleston, June 16.

The enemy drove in our pickets at Secessionville, on James' Island, this morning; on their approach, our troops opened upon them, when within thirty yards, with grape and canister, mowing them down. They evidently expected to take us by surprise, as they advanced at a bayonet charge; they were repulsed with heavy loss. It is supposed that five hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded. It was a complete victory for the Confederates.

Successful Reconnoisance by Gen. Stuart---175 Prisoners & 300 Horses Captured.

Richmond, June 15.

A successful reconnoisance has just been completed by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He made a whole circuit behind the enemy's lines, embracing a distance of sixty-eight miles, in three days, and captured 175 prisoners, 300 horses, and destroyed 100 wagons loaded with provisions, burnt three large transports loaded with ordnance and commissary stores, fired into a railroad train, defeated two squadrons of cavalry on two several occasions, routed them and drove them beyond their camps, and destroyed their camp equipage and magazine.—Our loss was one captain killed and three privates wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was large, in prisoners 175, and horses 300.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The force with which Gen. Stuart accomplished his brilliant reconnoissance consisted of the First and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Jeff. Davis Legion Cavalry, Cobb's Legion and three pieces of Stuart's Artillery. The expedition left Taylorsville on Fridny morning, routed a squadron of Yankee cavalry near Old Church, captured and burnt three Federal transports at Putney's Mills, on the Pamunkey, loaded with commissary and ordnance stores, and thence proceeded to Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad, and captured a number of Yankees, fired into and riddled a train; the engineer was killed and fell off the engine after putting on a full head of steam, and the train dashed on towards the Pamunkey River. Near Taylorsville, he captured and burnt one hundred wagons, loaded with commissary stores, and returned to Richmond this morning, bringing three hundred mules and horses.

RECOGNITION BY FRANCE!

We learn on the authority of a private despatch from Richmond, that the authorities have received official notice of the recognition by France of the Government of the Confederate States of America.—*South Carolinian.*

DARING ENTERPRISE.

We find the following in a late number of the Memphis Appeal:

Attention Men!—Twenty-five able bodied men are wanted to engage in an enterprise having for its object the capture or killing the most despicable monster that now treads Southern soil.—Each individual must be a calm, cool, intelligent, desperate man, who enlists in the enterprise with a certainty of death before him in case of failure, and is willing to yield his life cheerfully to accomplish the end in view. The scene of their labors will be hundreds of miles away, and in a community where a hint of the contemplated movement would result in an immediate self-sacrifice. Every man will provide himself with a revolver and small bowie knife. His reward will be the gratitude of his country. Applicants will address, with reference as to their courage and character, "A. O.," Memphis post office, and be prepared to respond to a further call.

MAJ. SIMONTON.—Of those who fell in the late battle near Richmond, none was more worthy or gallant than Maj. A. K. Simonton, of this State. Maj. Simonton was formerly a Captain in the 4th regiment State troops, but had been promoted to Major in the same regiment. He was a member of the last Legislature from Iredell county, where, in common with his numerous friends in other parts of the State, his death will be deeply lamented.—*Ral. Standard.*

DEATHS.

DIED,—At Colbirt, Buncombe county, on the 29th of May, JOANNA HAZELL, eldest daughter of Joseph R. and Joanna W. Pratt, aged 11 years.

☞Charleston Courier and Mercury please copy.

"LIKE BRICKS."

In one of the late issues of the Louisville Journal, among its more decent paragraphs, it says that "the Southern cities are falling before the armies of the North like a row of bricks." Unconsciously, the "learned pundit" has hit the nail upon the head. We are a "row of bricks"—"bricks" in the Yankee interpretation of the term, against which the North has been butting its head for the last fourteen months. A sore pate and a billion dollar poultice is the result. One or two of these "bricks" have fallen from their foundation, it is true, but they have fallen like "bricks," and they will never again take their place in the old Federal edifice. No Lincoln mortar will hereafter indurate on their surface, though Lincoln "mortars" may dash them in a thousand pieces.

We would further remind the doughty Prentice that when the "bricks" are down we have a *Stonewall* at his disposal. Probably he has heard of the institution within a few days, in connection with a certain *Bank*-slide, which recently.

"Dissolved like the baseless fabric of a vision,
And left a wreck behind."

The people of the South have a *Beauregard* for their cause, on which they *Bragg*. They know that "eternal vigilance is the *Price* of liberty," and as long as their *Hardee* spirit endures, will continue to *Polk* fight at the Yankees from "*Earl-y Dorn* to dewy eve."

BACON FOR THE NEEDY.

I HAVE a quantity of Bacon, which I am authorized by N. W. WOODFIN, Esq., to sell to the wives of volunteers, and other needy persons. The SIDES at 25 cents, and SHOULDERS at 20 cents, being largely less than cost.

W. B. BAIRD.

Asheville, June 19, 1862. 2t

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
GOLDSBORO', June 14, 1862.

FARMERS and others having WOOL for sale are hereby notified that the Quartermaster's Department is desirous of purchasing WOOL IN ANY QUANTITIES, and requested to notify me at this place at what price and in what quantities they can deliver the article. On the receipt of such notification, the place of delivery will be indicated.

Those having the article for sale are earnestly solicited to give this advertisement their attention, as the places of delivery will be made convenient, and a liberal price will be paid.—This advertisement is intended to apply only to those residing within the limits of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN W. CAMERON,
Maj. & Q. M. C. S. A.

June 19. 4t

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA!

I HAVE been authorised to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States, a Regiment of

INFANTRY,

To serve for three years, or during the war. Each Company must consist of at least sixty-four privates, and as but

TEN COMPANIES

Can be received, those first reported will constitute the Regiment.

Persons between the age of EIGHTEEN and THIRTY-FIVE will see that it is to their interest to volunteer in this Regiment, as each Company will be allowed to

Elect its own Officers,

Whereas, under the Conscription Act, they are liable at any time to be attached to Regiments or Corps ALREADY ORGANIZED.

The Regiment, when organized and equipped, will be assigned for duty under

GEN. KIRBY SMITH,

Whose military department consists of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

IMPROVED ARMS

Will be furnished as soon as practicable, but at present all must furnish their

OWN ARMS,

As far as possible, which will be valued and paid for by the Government.

Raise your companies at once, and I will immediately muster you into the service, and place you in CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Captains or others can report to or correspond with the undersigned, at Waynesville, N. C., or to Capt. G. N. FOLK, Asheville, N. C.

E. G. A. LOVE.

June 19, 1862. 4t

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following times and places to receive and receipt for the Tax for the year 1862:

June 24, Tuesday, John A. Carter's, Ivy.
" 25, Wednesday, Upper Church, "
" 26, Thursday, Ridge Camp Ground, Flat Creek.
" 27, 28, Friday and Saturday, my own house, Ivy.
July 1, Tuesday, M. Patton's Mills, Swannanoa.
" 2, Wednesday, Wm. Stepp's, "
" 3, Thursday, Fed. Burnett's, North Fork of Swannanoa.
" 4, Friday, Baptist Camp Ground, Swannanoa.
" 5, Saturday, Rev. M. M. Weaver's, Beaver Creek.
" 7, 8, 9, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Asheville—Court.
" 10, Thursday, Fairview, Cane Creek.
" 11, Friday, Mrs. Tweed's, " "
" 12, Saturday, Shoffordville, " "
" 14, Monday, Alexander & Burnett's, French Broad.
" 15, Tuesday, Blackwell's, Upper, Turkey Creek.
" 16, Wednesday, Sandy [illegible]
" 17, Thursday, Leicester, [illegible]
" 18, Friday, John Plemmons'
" 21, Monday, W. L. Henry's
" 22, Tuesday, Cathey's
" 23, Wednesday, Upper Porter's
" 24, Thursday, Bent Creek Meeting Ground.
" 25, Friday, Mason Cochran's, Avery's Creek.

This notice is intended for ALL TAX PAYERS, as the law requires the TAX to be collected IN THE MONTH OF JULY. So, come along, be punctual, and save me TROUBLE and yourselves COST.

E. W. BLACKSTOCK,
June 10. TAX COLLECTOR.

FOR THE NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Reems' Creek, on Saturday the 7th of June, 1862, held at Rev. M. M. Weaver's, the following proceedings were had, viz:

On motion of R. V. Blackstock, the meeting was organized by appointing W. R. Baird, Esq., Chairman, and J. H. Calfee Secretary.

The Chairman called on J. T. Weaver to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

The Chairman then appointed the following committee to prepare resolutions, viz: J. R. Weaver, J. T. Weaver, Jas. Hemphill, G. F. Penland, and A. H. Brittain, who offered the following preamble and resolurions, which were adopted:

Whereas, According to the principles of a Republican Government, all political power is vested in and derived from the people only; and, whereas, it is necessary and right for the people frequently to assemble together to consult for the common good, and to select men to fill the offices of State who are both capable and honest; and, whereas, the time will soon arrive to elect a Governor for the State of North Carolina, and members to the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates to meet in Asheville (we suggest Tuesday the 8th day of July) to represent this district in a meeting to be held for the purpose of selecting proper persons for candidates to represent us in the next Legislature of North Carolina, and likewise to express a preference for a man to fill the gubernatorial Chair of our State.

2. That to avoid political discussion, which would tend to arouse party spirit, we suggest the propriety of selecting men for the Legislature who have never made themselves objectionable to either old political party by public discussions.

3. That the Asheville News be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Chairman appointed J. R. Weaver, J. A. Reagan, James Hemphill, W. Chambers, and J. T. Weaver delegates to represent Reems' Creek district in the proposed meeting to be held at Asheville.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. R. BAIRD, Ch'n.

J. H. CALFEE, Sec.

FROM THE BETHEL REGIMENT

CAMP DAVIS, June 5th, 1862.

Editor of Asheville News:

Dear Sir—I herewith send you an order, read out on Dress Parade a few evenings since, issued by our Colonel as a comment on the infamous order published by Maj. Gen. Butler with regard to the ladies of New Orleans, which order you have heretofore published.

Yours, truly,

W. T. DICKENSON,
Co. K, 11th or Bethel Regt.

Fellow-Soldiers—The infamous order which you have just heard read, proceeds from the General whom the fortunes of war has placed in possession of one of the noblest cities of the South. The base enemy whom we oppose, not content with the crimes of invasion, with insurrectionary attempts among our domestic population, and with pillaging the fairest regions of our country, has now openly dared to threaten our most sacred relations, and to place our wives and our daughters upon the footing of common prostitutes of the town.

Gentlemen of North Carolina! the debased passions of his soldiery needed no such incentive. The records of crime, written in the sad annals of Maryland, and in those other unfortunate portions of our country which have been polluted by the enemy's feet, prove but too well the fate, worse than death, which awaits those most dear to us, in the event of his conquest and our humiliation. But, fellow-soldiers, with the blessing of God, we need fear no such destiny for our country. Relying then on that blessing, let us resolve as one man that Wilmington *shall not* be reached by the invader, and, in the hour of trial, recalling these scandalous threats against the wives and daughters of New Orleans, let us meet him sternly and hurl him back upon his boats at the point of the bayonet.

C. LEAVENTHORPE,
Col. Com. 11th (Bethel) Regt. N. C. T.

ANOTHER EL DORADO.

The London Times publishes some wonderful statements respecting the new gold district of Carriboo, British Columbia, located about 500 miles inland to the northeast of the mouth of Frazer river, on the Pacific coast. If reports are true, wealth can be had merely for picking up, over a considerable stretch of country. These golden treasures lie amid a rugged mass of mountains, and were not discovered until 1860. Within two years a well-peopled district has arisen with all the adjuncts of civilization, including plenty of grog-shops.—The gold country is about 30 by 50 miles square, so far as explored. The precious metal is in coarse granulated lumps, mixed with gravel, with occasional pure nuggets of considerable size. The mining holes are described as shining with gold. Veins and boulders of tempting quartz are seen in every direction among the hills. About $1700 was dug out of two crevices in the rock less than three feet under the surface.

The best claim on Vanwinkle creek produced $100 to $208 per day to the hand. On Keithly's creek the companies were making from $50 to $100 per day to the hand, and on the hill-side, (dry diggings,) $120 a man per day.—On Antler creek the rocker yielded 50 ounces of gold, (or $850,) in a single fortnight. Two men below the town of Antlery have taken out $18,000 with a rocker since last spring. A man who had left Victoria penniless, returned last autumn with $2,000 in dust, which he had dug in about two months. The average yield on the running claims is 60 ounces a day to the hand. Water for sluicing sold at 50 cents an inch, (cubic measure, flowing through a square tube,) yet, after paying this heavy charge, the yield left $40 to $60 a day to the miner. The gains of the miners far surpass anything recorded of California or Australia.

One miner says his claim will last ten years "to work it out." Labor commands $8 per day, with board; so that an industrious man cannot fail to make money. Gold dust is worth $16.30 to $16.50 per ounce, or $17 in payment for goods. "It averages about 850–1000ths fine, though some specimens assayed 918. The winter climate of Carribero is not worse than that of Canada. The Indians are peaceable. Among the drawbacks are the want of good roads, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining supplies of provisions and tools, for both of which very high prices have to be paid. Probably the lowest price paid for any article of food is $1 per pound, on the California scale 12 years ago.—The mining season continues from May to October, but as tunnelling has commenced there will be no difficulty in the mines all the year through. These stories do not rest on the best authority, for the London Times' correspondence has acquired a strong savor of blunder-headed exaggeration. But the letter writer at Carriboo declares that he has personal knowledge of the truth of what he relates.

THE VIEWS OF AN ILLINOIS SUCKER ABOUT THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

The Memphis Appeal publishes a letter, found on the person of a deceased Illinois Sucker in the Federal army, dated 27th April, and addressed to his wife, Mrs. Sue Donley, Mount Vernon, Illinois. Donley finds the people in Tennessee very rough, but likes the land, and will dispose of both in this way:

Well, when that time comes up, we will make the rebels feel the weight and power of our steel. They present a woebegone look. They look like they never had any advantage of an education. I noticed some of the women's dresses. You ought to be here to take one gaze at their huge appearance.—Their hoops are made of grape vine and white oak splits. I feel sorry for the poor, ignorant things. Well, we will teach them, in a few days, how to do without white oak and grape vine hoops. They are now the same as conquered, and one more blow and the country is ours. *I have my eye on a fine situation*, and how happy we will live *when we get our Southern home. When we get possession of the land*, we can make the men raise cotton and corn, and the *women can act in the capacity of domestic servants.* The women are very ignorant—only a grade above the negro—and we can live like kings. My love to all the neighbors. Kiss all the children for me, and tell them pa will come back again. Adieu, my dearest Sue.

JAMES DONLEY.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?—Lincoln calls loudly for more troops to carry on the war of subjugation. Their boasted eight hundred thousand are not enough. The people, before rushing into the ranks, as did their German and Irish kindred before them, will ask,—"Where are they all gone to?". The hundred thousand, dead answer, "Gone to manure Southern soil!"

Send them along. A few more acres of fallow land need their proportion of phosphate of bone lime. Dead Yankees, like North Carolina worm fish, are "some" on land.

EXECUTION OF ANDREWS, THE ENGINE THIEF.

Yesterday evening's train from Chattanooga brought to this place, to be executed, Andrews, the leader of the engine thieves, under sentence of death, convicted by court martial of being a spy. He was carried out Peachtree street road, accompanied by three clergymen, and escorted by a guard. A considerable crowd followed to witness the execution.

He was a native of Hancock county, Va., born in 1829, brought up by pious Presbyterian parents, who now reside in South-western Missouri. A good portion of his life had been spent in Fleming county, Ky. He had no family, but was engaged to be married during this month.

He said he was induced to attempt the stealing of the engine under promise of a large reward by the Federals, and the privilege of smuggling through from the North $5,000 worth of goods per month; that he did not intend to burn the bridges, but to take the engine to the Federals; and that he was not an enemy to the Confederate Government or people.

He seemed to be very penitent—was composed till he came on the scaffold, when a slight tremor was perceptible.

These statements were made by Rev. Mr. Scott, at his request. Rev. Mr. Conyers offered up a feeling prayer.—Rev. Mr. Connor administered a few seasonable words of counsel. The three then took leave of him and he was launched into eternity.

Thus ended the life of this daring adventurer, who, according to his own confession, was playing into the hands of both parties in this war to make gain—always, however, in the *confidence* of the enemy; but who was convicted of being *a spy*.

Mr. Scott believes he was not a man of much ability—had but little cultivation, and was victimized by shrewder men than himself.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

A few weeks after a late marriage the doting husband had some peculiar tho'ts when putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of "a washing." He then upon rose earlier than usual one morning and kindled a fire. When hanging on the kettle he made a noise on purpose to arouse his easy wife.—She peeped over the blankets and exclaimed: "My dear, what are you doing?" He deliberately responded: "I've put on my last clean shirt, and am going to wash one now for myself." "Very well," said Mrs. Easy, "you had better wash one for me too!"

ALICE CAREY has written four as beautiful lines as can be found in the English language:

"Among the pitfalls in our way
The best of us walk blindly;
So man, be wary, watch and pray,
And judge your brother kindly.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.

May 29.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

A NEGRO GIRL. APPLY TO GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

May 29. 3t

$150 REWARD.

DESERTED FROM CUMBERLAND GAP, Robert G. Ely, William F. Harris, William Johnson, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell. All were members of my company, and formerly residents of the county of Cherokee, N. C., in the following vicinities: Robert G. Ely and William F. Harris of Turtletown Creek, John W. Murphy and Samuel Bell of Brasstown, William Johnson of Cheoah. A reward of

THIRTY DOLLARS

Will be paid for each on their apprehension and delivery at this or any other Military Post; or

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

Will be paid for the apprehension of them all. Any loyal citizen of North Carolina cannot serve his country more acceptably than to apprehend such men; not for the good they will do in the army, but for an example to others who are disposed to lurk in the interior of their country while other and better men stand in defense of it.

J. S. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Comd'g Co. A, 29th Reg. N. C. T.

May 29. 3t

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS. 1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Term will open July 3d and close November 19th This is one of the few Colleges that has not been suspended in consequence of the war. The farmers of this and the surrounding counties will never have a better opportunity to educate their daughters than now. Produce of all kinds is very high and commands cash. Can they use it more to advance the present and future interests of their children, than by sending them to school?

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, May 8, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THERE will be

NO TOLL EXACTED

By the WAR FORD BRIDGE, commonly known as WM. PATTON'S Bridge, over French Broad, above the mouth of Hominy, until further notice.

J. CHEESBOROUGH, Executor of the Estate of W. Patton.

May 13, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 CIGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK SHOT for sale at ASTON'S.

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE [illegible] PILLS. Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2d and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH.

C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO.

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—[illegible] somely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating.

W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF [illegible] horse power. Second-hand [illegible] in good condition. Apply [illegible]

Asheville, May [illegible]

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD, Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 14, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUES TO ISSUE POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND NEGRO LIVES

On more favorable terms [illegible] any in the State; giving [illegible] perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

REFUSING GOODS

FOR

PAY DOWN.

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers. We [illegible] have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 15, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement. Also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
E. W. PATTON,
Ex'rs.

February 6, 1862. 1y

William F. Jones,